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GENEALOGY

—OF THE—

Burroughs Family,

—BY—

L. A. BURROUGHS.

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# GENEALOGY

—OF THE—

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## BURROUGHS FAMILY.

—COMPILED BY—

L. A. BURROUGHS,

GARRETTSVILLE, O

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## The Burroughs Family.

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If any one has a desire or inclination to pursue "knowledge under difficulties" I would suggest to them to try writing up a family genealogy. There are so few people in this country who keep a written record of their families, that it is difficult to gather and write out anything like a correct genealogical record in later years after the members get scattered and each member forms a branch of the family tree. The Burroughs Family is no exception. As the years go by, and time goes on, we shall become the ancestors of the coming generations, and I feel awake to the importance of preserving and carrying forward as correct and complete a genealogical record as possible for the use and benefit of those who come after us. I have been laboring for some years to gather and write up the origin, and line of descent of my own family, and in doing so have been aided materially by correspondence and books of history. I have much in MS. that would help others engaged in the same work in other family lines.

The Burroughs name has been numerous along the line of history and includes some individuals of note of whom I will make brief mention. The first I find is Stephen Burroughs, an English navigator of the sixteenth century. He accompanied Chancellor as second in command on his voyage to discover a northeast passage around the eastern continent in 1553. Three years later he had chief command of another expedition equipped with the same object. He doubled Cape North,

touched at Nova Zembla, discovered the Island Wygatz and reached north latitude 70 degrees 3 minutes, a higher point than had been reached by any previous navigator. He returned to England and published an account of his observations. He was the first who observed the declination of the magnetic needle.

I have failed to find the first emigrants into America. In Hinman's genealogies of the Puritans, I find Robert Burroughs was the first of the name found in Connecticut. He settled in Wethersfield in 1641 where he owned land.

The Rev. George Burroughs was born at Scituate in 1650, he graduated at Harvard college in 1670, and was remarkable for his liberal views and the unhappy termination of his life. He was a minister in Falmouth, and Salem village and he was accused of witchcraft and executed with others August 19, 1692, leaving a widow and six children, the youngest but five weeks old. I think he may have been a brother of John Burroughs an ancestor of mine born in Scituate 1653.

In Ridpath's History of the United States pages, 150-152, he says "The darkest page in the history of New England is that which bears the record of the Salem witchcraft. The same town which fifty-four years previously had cast out Roger Williams was now to become the scene of the most fatal delusion of modern times. In February of 1692, in that part of Salem afterwards called Danvers, a daughter and a niece of Samuel Parris, the minister, were attacked with a nervous disorder which rendered them partially insane. Parris believed or affected to believe, that the two girls were bewitched and that Tituba, an Indian maid servant of the household, was the author of the affliction. He had seen her performing some of the rude ceremonies of her own religion and this gave color to his suspicions. He tied Tituba and whipped the ignorant creature until at his own dictation she confessed herself a witch. Here, no doubt, the matter would have ended had

not other causes existed for the continuance and spread of the miserable delusion. But Parris had had a quarrel in his church; a part of the congregation desired that George Burroughs, the first minister in Salem, should be reinstated to the exclusion of Parris. Burroughs still lived in Salem and there was great animosity between the partisans of the former and the present pastor. Burroughs disbelieved in witchcraft and openly expressed his contempt of the system; here then, Parris found an opportunity to turn the confessions of the foolish Indian servant against his enemies to overwhelm his rival with the superstitions of the community, and perhaps to have him put to death. There is no doubt whatever that the whole murderous scheme originated in the personal malice of Parris.

But there were others ready to aid him. First among these was the celebrated Cotton Mather, minister of Boston. He being in high repute for wisdom had recently preached much on the subject of witchcraft, teaching the people that witches were dangerous and ought to be put to death. He thus became the natural confederate of Parris and the chief author of the terrible scenes that ensued. Sir William Phipps, the royal governor, who had just arrived from England, was a member of Mather's church. Increase Mather, the father of Cotton, had nominated Phipps to his present office. Stoughton, the deputy governor, who was appointed judge and presided at the trials of the witches was the tool of Parris and the two Mathers. To these men, more especially to Parris and Mather, must be charged the full infamy of what followed.

By the laws of England, witchcraft was punished with death. The code of Massachusetts was the same as that of the mother country. In the early history of the colony, one person charged with being a wizard had been arrested at Charlestown, convicted and executed. But with the progress and enlightenment of the people, many had grown bold enough to denounce and despise the baleful superstition. Something

therefore had to be done to save the tottering fabric of witchcraft from falling into contempt. A special court was accordingly appointed by Governor Phipps to go to Salem and sit in judgment on the persons accused by Parris. Stoughton was the presiding judge, Parris himself the prosecutor, and Cotton Mather a kind of bishop to decide when the testimony was sufficient to condemn.

On the 21st of March the horrible proceedings began. Mary Cory was arrested, not indeed for being a witch, but for denying the reality of witchcraft. When brought before the church and court she denied all guilt, but was convicted and hurried to prison. Sarah Cloyce and Rebecca Nurse, two sisters of the most exemplary lives, were next apprehended as witches. The only witnesses against them were Tituba, her half-witted Indian husband and the simple girl Abigail Williams, the niece of Parris. The victims were sent to prison protesting their ~~ignorance~~. Giles Cory a patriarch of eighty years was next seized; he also was one of those who had opposed Parris. The Indian accuser fell down before Edward Bishop, pretending to be in a fit under satanic influence; the sturdy farmer cured her instantly with a sound flogging and said he could restore the rest of the afflicted in the same manner. He and his wife were immediately arrested and condemned. George Burroughs, the rival of Parris, was accused and hurried to prison; and so the work went on until seventy-five innocent people were locked up in dungeons. Not a solitary partisan of Parris or Mather had been arrested. In the hope of saving their lives, some of the terrified prisoners now began to confess themselves witches or bewitched. It was soon found that a confession was almost certain to procure liberation; it became evident that the accused were to be put to death, not for being witches or wizards but for denying the reality of witchcraft. The special court was already in session; convictions followed fast; the gallows stood ready waiting for its victims. The truth of Mather's preaching was to be es-

tablished by hanging whoever denied it and Parris was to save his pastorate by murdering his rival. When the noble Burroughs mounted the scaffold, he stood composedly and repeated correctly the test prayer (The Lord's Prayer) which it was said no wizard could utter. The people broke into sobs and moans, and would have rescued their friend from death, but the tyrant Mather dashed among them on horseback, uttering imprecations and drove the hangman to his horrid work. Old Giles Cory, seeing conviction was certain refused to plead and was pressed to death; five women were hung in one day. Between the 10th of June and the 22d of September, twenty victims were hurried to their doom; fifty-five others had been tortured into confession of abominable falsehoods; 150 lay in prison awaiting their fate; 200 were accused or suspected and ruin seemed to impend over New England. But a reaction at last set in among the people. Notwithstanding the vociferous clamor and denunciations of Mather, the witch tribunals were overthrown. The representative assembly convened early in October and the hated court which Phipps had appointed to sit in Salem was at once dismissed. The spell was dissolved; the thralldom of the popular mind was broken; reason shook off the terror that had oppressed it; the prison doors were opened and the victims of malice and superstition went forth free."

In a book, *Witchcraft of New England*, explained by modern spiritualism by Allen Putnam, I find and copy a few extracts in regard to George Burroughs. "He was graduated at Harvard college in 1670, had been a preacher for many years prior to 1692, and during some of them ministered to the people of Salem village. But before the outburst of witchcraft there he had found a home far off to the northeast on the shores of Casco Bay in the Province of Maine, where he was then humbly and quietly laboring in his profession.

The day before his execution Margaret Jacobs, who had testified against him, came to the prisoner, acknowledging that

she had belied him and asking his forgiveness who not only forgave her, but also *prayed with and for her*. At his execution he made a speech for the clearing of his innocence, with such solemn and serious expressions as were to the admiration of all present. His prayer, (which he concluded by repeating the Lord's prayer) was so well worded and uttered with such composedness and such fervency of spirit as was very affecting and drew tears from many, so that it seemed to many that the spectators would hinder his execution.

Cotton Mather, being mounted upon a horse, addressed himself to the people saying that Burroughs was not an ordained minister, and was guilty, and that the devil has often been transformed into an angel of light, which somewhat appeased the people, and the executions went on.

The brief account which Upham's researches enabled him to furnish of this man's life prior to the witchcraft mania presents still further evidences of his sterling worth. That author says, "Papers on file in the State House prove that in the District of Maine, where he lived and preached, he was regarded with confidence by his neighbors and looked upon as a friend and counselor. He was self-denying, generous and public-spirited, laboring in humility and zeal in the midst of great privations. Land had been granted him, and when the town asked him to exchange a part of it for other lands he freely gave it back, not desiring any other land or consideration for it. Scanning Burroughs as well as accessible knowledge of him now permits, we judge that he was a quiet, peaceful laborer for the good of his fellow men—a humble, trustful, sincere servant of God—a rare embodiment of the prevailing perceptions, sentiments, virtues and graces which haloed the form of the Nazarene.

Cotton Mather says he was a very puny man, yet he had often done things beyond the strength of a giant. All subsequent historians have mentioned what is no doubt true, that Burroughs was a small man, and yet was constitutionally very

strong—was remarkable for physical powers even in his college days."

But this victim may have been, and probably was, as high above most of his crucifiers as freedom is above bondage, as light above darkness, as sincerity above hypocrisy. The blood of such as Martha Cory, Rebecca Nurse, Mary Easty, George Burroughs, and others who in company with these took their exit from life shrouded in witchcraft's blackening mists, may go far toward making Gallows Hill a Mount Calvary—a spot on which zeal urged on the worse to crucify their betters in true Godliness.

(The modern spiritualists consider George Burroughs and others who suffered martyrdom were *mediums*.)

The indictment against George Burroughs for witchcraft. August 5 1692, he with others were brought to trial and condemned.

*Anno Regis et Reginae, Sc Quarto.*

[Essex ss.] The Jurors for our sovereign lord and lady the king and queen, present, that George Burroughs, late of Falmouth in the Province of Massachusetts bay, clerk, the ninth day of May, in the fourth year of the reign of our sovereign, Lord and Lady William and Mary by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, king and queen, defenders of the faith, etc., and divers other days and times, as well before as after certain detestable acts called witchcraft and sorceries; wickedly and feloniously hath used, practiced and exercised at and within the town of Salem, in the county of Essex aforesaid, in, upon and against one Mary Walcot, of Salem village, in county of Essex, single woman; by which said wicked arts, the said Mary Walcot, the ninth day of May, in fourth year above said, and divers other days and times as well before as after, was and is tortured, afflicted, pined, consumed, wasted, and tormented, against the peace of our sovereign Lord and Lady the King and Queen, and against the form of the statute in that case made and provided.

Endorsed *Billa vera.*" Three other bills were found against him, to all of which he plead "not guilty." Was executed August 19th, 1692.—History of New England, by Barber, page 195.

Stephen Burroughs, born in 1729, a strictly cold water man, was never sick a day in his life. Was a surveyor, astronomer, and mathematician. He invented the system of Federal money which was adopted by Congress in 1790, and is now used in the United States. He made some remarkable discoveries in Astronomy, but was taken blind before he had completed his work, and it was lost to the world.

Stephen Burroughs, an American adventurer, remarkable for his talents and diversified career, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1765, the son of a Congregational clergyman. At the age of fourteen he ran away from home and joined the army, which he soon deserted. He then studied under a clergyman in Connecticut and entered Dartmouth college, but left the college clandestinely before graduating, owing to improper conduct. Having performed successfully as privateersman, ship's physician and schoolmaster, he at length determined to go where he was unknown and preach. Under the name of Davis he had excellent success as pastor of a Congregational church in Pelham, Mass., until he was discovered to be at the head of a gang of counterfeiters and arrested and imprisoned for making and passing counterfeit money. In the latter part of his life he thoroughly changed his conduct, entered the communion of the Roman Catholic church, and passed his last years in receiving at his residence and educating the sons of wealthy Canadian gentlemen. He was beloved by his pupils, had an extensive and valuable library of choice books and was noted for his happy faculty of communicating his stores of useful knowledge. Few men have possessed equal capacity for teaching the young. He was remarkable for his deeds of charity. He described his



early life in two autobiographical volumes. He died at Three Rivers, Canada, January 28, 1840.

The origin of our family name is somewhat uncertain. It is supposed to be a Roman name introduced into Britain and then into Ireland and the Welsh country, where it was spelled Burrows. It has also been said they took their name from the town of Borough in the county of Leicester, in England; but whether they took their name from the town or the town took its name from them I cannot say with certainty. It has been spelled Berg, Bergo, Barrow, Barrows, Burrow, Burrows, Burrough, Borough, Burroughs, and in ancient books of heraldry, Dee Bergo. The difference in spelling is supposed to be owing to ignorance at first, and then has been perpetuated. In English history we find John Burroughs, a divine who died in 1386. He was a D. D. of Cambridge, rector of Collingham Nottinghamshire; appointed July 1, 1384 to the post of chancellor of his university.

Another John Burroughs, a Benedictine who flourished in 1340, and who was author of some books of travels. Stephen Burroughs, born on an estate of the same name in the parish of Northern Devonshire, England, Sept. 25, 1525, a navigator who made important discoveries in the northern seas, died in 1584. (See my MS.) Christopher Burroughs, son of Stephen, is mentioned as a writer. In 1579 he was the chronicler of one of the most interesting travels in Persia recorded in Hackley's History. He accompanied the expedition as Russian interpreter. Said to be a man of remarkable talents and the only person in that expedition competent to write an accurate account of it.

Sir John Burroughs was grandson of Wm. Burroughs of Sandwich, Kent, by the daughter of Basil Gasell of Newkirk, Bralant, and Garter King of arms. He received a classical education and afterwards studied law at Grey's Inn. In 1623 he was appointed keeper of records in the tower of London. In June of the same year, by the favor of the Earl Marshal, to

whom he was secretary, he was made Herald Extraordinary. On December 30th following, he was made King of Arms at Arundel House in the Strand. He received the favor of Knighthood July 17, 1624. In 1634 he was made Garter Principal. He attended his sovereign, Charles I., when he went to Scotland to be crowned in 1633. On April 14, 1636 he obtained a grant to entitle him to the fees of his office of Garter while employed beyond the sea in the King's special service. He died Oct. 21, 1643, leaving two sons and two daughters. His son John was Knighted by Charles II.

There was a Jeremiah Burroughs, a noted divine of Westminster, preacher, of Stepney and Cripplegate, near London, born in 1579. Rev. Joseph Burroughs, son of Humphrey Burroughs—a man of wealth, born in London, England, January 1, 1685. Ordained May 1, 1717, as pastor of the church in Paul's Alley, Barbicorn, London where he labored forty years. He died November 23, 1761. The next I find is John Burroughs, born in England in 1617, and came to America and lived in Salem, Massachusetts. He is supposed to have been a member of the "Long Parliament" that assembled November 3, 1640, and was dissolved by Cromwell April 20, 1653 and with many others fled from England to escape religious persecution. For his descendants see my MS. which ends with George Burroughs, born in Waterloo, New York, January 6, 1855, for some years professor of Biblical literature in Amherst college, Massachusetts, now president of Wabash college, Indiana.

The following is taken from MS. of Mr. Edward Burroughs of Merchantville, New Jersey. (They leave off the s in ending.) "De Berg was the family name of William the Conqueror's father, and it is from a brother of William the Conqueror that a branch of the family claim direct descent. Whether their claims are strictly true, will probably never be ascertained; but it is evident that the family was a numerous one at a very early day. The present record of the family

extends back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, when they came prominently before the people as the followers of George Fox, expounder of the doctrines of the society of Friends. It is believed, from the best information yet obtained, that our branch of the family came from Warwickshire, England, and that Edward Burrough of Underbarrow was of the same family. He died in New Castle prison, Dec. 14, 1662, where he was imprisoned for his religious belief. John Burrough was likewise imprisoned in Essex, and the children of William Burrough were maltreated while on their way to Bantney meeting. Soon after that they came to America and settled on Long Island. (See my MS. for more.)

The first that I get of my direct line of ancestry is from Savage's genealogies, and he mentions Jeremiah Burroughs of Scituate, Massachusetts Bay, Mass., first mentioned in 1647, who died in 1660, leaving children. His son John married a daughter of Thomas Hewett, in May, 1651. Their children were

Jeremiah, born in 1652.

John, born in 1653.

Elizabeth, born in 1655.

Mary, born in 1657.

This John Burroughs, 2d, was in Enfield, Mass., and died in 1693, leaving a wife and three children, John 3d, Hannah and Sarah. The following is the last will of John Burroughs 2d, as copied and attested: (See MS.)

#### THE WILL OF JOHN BURROUGHS.

"In Enfield, the last will of John Burroughs, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninetie one is as followeth,—and now being weak in boddy yet being sound in mynde and memory, not knowing how soon this life of myne may expire, I do comitt my soul unto God who gave me itt, and for my hopes as to another life, the Lord having given some measure, made sensible of my undone condition as I am

in the state of nature and have, roleing my sins and soul on Christ my Redeemer, and doe believe in Jesus' X for righteousness and pardon of my sins and desire repentance towards God my maker and presever, and that God would axcept of me in and through Jesus Xt, and doe comitt my boddy to the dust believing that there shall be a glorious ressurection when this boddy of myne shall be rayсед againe. As to that portion of my outward estate which it hath pleased God to give me withall, after my funerall charges is payed and my just debts payed, what remaynes I doe dispose of as followeth:

I doe give and bequeath my whole estate to my wife, that is to say the use of it during her naturall life, for her comfort and bringing up of my children. But if God should in his providence give her an opportunitie to change her condition then to have the thirds of my estate during her natural life.

I doe give my son John Burroughs my house and lands excepting my wives 3ds and some small legacies to my two daughters Hannah and Sarah Burroughs, that is to say, my house and land I give to my son John Burroughs and his heirs forever, he paying to my two daughters Hannah and Sarah Burroughs heirs ten pounds apiece and my wives 3ds. I except in my gift to my son above named and these legacies to be payed to my daughters above writtyn when my son comes of age, within four years after he comes of age the two first years to pay per year to my daughter Hannah and the two years following five pounds a year to my daughter Sarah, that clause in the bequeathing my whole estate to my wife during her natural life is to be understood till my son comes of the age of twenty-one years.

In witness I hereunto as my last will and testament I set to my hand and seale. I do appoint and constitute my loving wife to be my sole executor of my estate.

John Burroughs, a seal affixed and in the presence of these witnesses.

Joseph Warriner.

Benjamin Parsons.

The last will of John Burroughs, late of Enfield in Hampshire, deceased, was presented this 2 of September, 1693, before me at Springfield & proved by the oaths of Joseph Warriner & Benjamin Parsons, who swore to their seeing him seal and subscribe the same when he was, to their apprehension of sound understanding & soe is pproved & allowed & all & singular the said goods chattels & credits of the deceased was committed to Hannah Burroughs, wife of the said John Burroughs, executor in the same will named. Well and truly to administer & make a perfect inventory of all & singular of the goods, chattels, rights & credits & exhibit the same into the Register office according to law & to render a true account of her said administration upon oath when called there-to.

Allowed pr John Pyncion, Esqr.

Attested pr Samuel Partrigg, Register.

This John Ensign Burroughs 3d born in Enfield, Massachusetts, married Sarah Tyler. They went to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1718 and purchased land. (I have copies of deeds of land to him.)

Their children born in the Parish of Ellington, Connecticut, were;

John, born in 1711.

Sarah, born in 1714. Married M. Chudler.

Hannah, born in 1716. Married William Booth.

Simon, born in 1719, (my great grandfather.)

Johnathan, born in 1721.

Mary, born in 1722.

David, born in 1724.

Abner, born in 1728.

Simon Burroughs married Lydia Porter, October 30, 1745.

Their children were;

John, born April 30, 1748.

David, born January 6, 1750.

Simon, Jr. born July 14, 1751. (My grandfather.)

Ebenezer, born July 1, 1753.

Aaron, born July 16, 1755.

(I was told by an Aunt that John and David went to York state but, as yet, I have nothing reliable in regard to them.)

THE WILL OF ENSIGN JOHN BURROUGHS.

In the name of God, amen, the 22d Day of December, A. D. 1756, I, John Burroughs, of Windsor, in the county of Hartford, and colony of Connecticut in New England, being very sick and weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God therefor, calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed unto all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament. That is to say principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God who gave it and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in descent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and as touching such wordly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I give demise and dispose of the same in the following names and form.

Imprimis. I give and bequeath to Sarah, my well beloved wife, the two cows that are mine, to dispose of as she thinks best, and also the use of all my household goods during her natural life and after her death, I give and bequeath my beloved daughters, Mary, Hannah and Sarah, all my household goods to be equally divided between them.

Item. I give to my beloved sons, viz., Simon, Jonathan and Abner, all my other movable estate, except the above mentioned, and also one acre of land that the saw mill stands on, called Burroughs Mill, all to be equally divided between them.

Item. I also give to my youngest son, Abner, whom I likewise constitute, make and ordain my sole executor of this,

my last will and testament, all my lands that I have not already given by deed, except that above mentioned one, and I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannull all and every other former testament, wills, legacies and bequests and executors by me in any ways before named, willed and bequeathed, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said John Burroughs as his last will and testament in presence of us, the subscribers.

PHINEAS NEWTON,	}	His John — Burroughs. mark. [Seal]
FRANCIS FULLER,		
MEDIA FITCH,		

Hartford Probate Records, Vol. 17 page 316.

An inventory of the estate of John Burroughs was accepted in Court of Probate August 3, 1757, which amounted to about £100, which was so small because he had given each of his sons a farm and probably his daughter, each a good portion.

For more definite information see my MS.

Simon Burroughs, blacksmith and farmer, born July 14, 1751.

Miriam Shaw, born in Munson December 10, 1755.

Simon Burroughs and Miriam Shaw married April 1, 1773. Their children were:

Leany, born June 30, 1774, at Palmer, died Sept. 16, 1777.

Molly, born April 5, 1776, at Williamsburg, Mass.

Leany, born April 1, 1778.

Simon, Jr., born January 28, 1784, at Cummington, Mass.

Mrs. Miriam Burroughs and an infant died March 22, 1787, at Plainfield, Mass.

The children of Simon Burroughs, 2nd, that grew up and had children were as follows:

By his first wife, Mirriam Shaw, he had Molly (Polly) who married Johnathan Perkins and had

Wiltha, who never married, and at this date is living; aged 95.

Sally Ann married John Riley.

Harriet married Daniel Earle.

Leany Mariah married Nathaniel K. Evarts.

Leany married Orrin Percival for his second wife and had Erastus, who married in Pennsylvania.

Olney A. married Lovina Foed.

James married Mirriam Burroughs.

Sereno married widow Brant 1st, Hannah Oatly, 2nd.

Chauncey married Flavia Pinney.

Simon Perkins married Catharine Beals.

Roxey Leany married Joseph Holdridge.

Simon Burroughs, stone mason and farmer, married Ruth Monroe and had

Edwin W. married Sally Ann Poole.

Alonzo P. married Morana Bliss.

Sabrina married John Brant 1st, Sereno Percival 2nd.

Miriam married James Percival.

Nabby married Nelson Bently.

Laura married John Peters.

Diana married Harrison Moore for 1st, Zenas Bently 2nd.

Mary Whitmarsh born March 11, 1767.

For her first husband she married — Erskine and had two daughters.

Elizabeth Erskine, born April 3, 1784.

Hannah Erskine, born November 2, 1786.

Simon Burroughs and Widow Mary Erskine married September 6, 1787. Their children born in Plainfield, Hampshire county, Mass. were:

Jacob, born July 17, 1788, died January 13, 1791.

Mirriam, born February 1, 1790.

Jacob, born July 6, 1791.



Mary, born October 20, 1792.

Reed, born July 16, 1794, died October 2, 1794.

Reed E., born February 10, 1796, died April 4, 1799.

Amos, born June 6, 1798.

Aaron, born June 30, 1800, died April 7, 1801.

Hittie, born May 13, 1802, died January 27, 1803.

Susan, born January 6, 1804.

Simon Burroughs with his family emigrated to Ohio in 1812 and settled in Welshfield, Geauga county. (Now Troy.)

Simon Burroughs died September 26, 1833.

Mrs. Mary Burroughs died November 3, 1844.

Simon Burroughs, 2nd, had by his second wife, that grew up, two sons, Jacob and Amos, and three daughters, Mirriam, Mary and Susan. Mirriam married Oliver Poole and had three sons, Cleury, Moses and Frederic. Mary married Luther Hemminway and had three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Martha. Susan married Abraham Hard and had two sons, Webster and Harrison, and three daughters, Cornelia, Almira and Almarette. Amos married Sabrina Nash and had two sons, Augustus and Homer, and two daughters, Almira and Alvira (twins). Jacob married Harriet Fowler and his family will now follow.

Jacob W. Burroughs, born July 6, 1791.

Harriet Fowler, born in Guilford, Conn., June 29, 1795.

Jacob W. Burroughs and Harriet Fowler married in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, June 15, 1815. Their children born in Welshfield (now Troy) were:

Olive M., born June 9, 1818.

Lewis A., born April 18, 1820.

Sophronia S., born September 1, 1822.

S. Marina, born January 10, 1824.

Alfred H., born July 13, 1825.

Jacob Victor, born August 27, 1827.

Harriet D., born August 7, 1829.

Mary Ann, born March 23, 1831.

Elias C., born April 22, 1834.

Jacob W., Burroughs died November 22, 1851.

Harriet F., Burroughs died January 20, 1848.

Mary Ann Burroughs, died January 7, 1848.

Orrin Nash, born November 11, 1813.

Olive M. Burroughs, born June 9, 1818.

Orrin Nash and Olive M. Burroughs married May 5, 1839.

Their children, born in Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio, were

Albert, born June 5, 1841.

Harriet, born Sept. 27, 1843.

Harvey, born April 8, 1845.

S. Marina never married.

Jerome Sliter, born July 24, 1821.

Sophonra S. Burroughs, born Sept. 1, 1822.

Jerome Sliter and Sophronia Burroughs married February 22, 1845.

Their children, born in Troy, Geauga Co., were

Eugene, born May 31, 1850.

Irene, born June 13, 1851.

Alfred H. Burroughs, born July 13, 1825, in Welshfield, Geauga, Co., Ohio, died Jan. 6, 1886.

Olive Thrasher, born Dec. 4, 1827, at Cornish Flat, New Hampshire.

Alfred H. Burroughs and Olive Thrasher married in 1852.

Mrs. Olive T. Burroughs died at Champlain, Ill., May 26 1863, leaving a daughter, Marina Burroughs born April 5, 1858.

Widow Mary J. Miller, born July 22, 1836.

Alfred H. Burroughs and Widow Mary J. Miller married May 30, 1869.

Their children, born in Sweet Home, Nodaway Co., Mo. were

Nancy Naomi, born June 5, 1870.

Alfred Elmer, born January 24, 1872.

Victor J. Burroughs, born August 27, 1828, married Mary Beardsley Cowyon Aug 20, 1860.

Children, Sarah S., born July 7, 1861.

Rena V., born December 10, 1863, died May 5, 1871.

Eunice E., born October 2, 1865.

Amy V., born July 11, 1867, died Sept. 9, 1877.

Earl L., born June 19, 1870.

May Edith, born July 12, 1876.

Lyman Hunt, born February 13, 1822.

Harriet D. Burroughs, born August 7, 1827.

Lyman Hunt, and Harriet D. Burroughs married September 28, 1854.

Their children, born in Sweet Home, Nodaway Co., Mo. were

Rowena P., born February 11, 1856.

Alfred H., born October 24, 1857.

Orlo D., born January 9, 1859, died April 4, 1880.

Adelaide E., born January 6, 1861.

Milton W. and Marion W., (twins) born March 17, 1863.

Virgil O., born March 19, 1870,

Elias C. Burroughs, born April 22, 1834.

Martha A. Pryor, born——

Elias C. Burroughs and Martha A. Pryor married April 22, 1865.

They had a son, Ralph W., born May 7, 1867.

#### THE M'CONNEL FAMILY.

Wm. McConnel, born in Scotland in 1786.

Jane McElvey, born in Ireland in 1793.

Wm. McConnel and Jane McElvey married in 1808, in Ireland.

Their children were Matilda, Eliza, John, (who died when 15) Catharine, Lilly Ann and Jane M., all born in Ireland. Ellen, born on the Atlantic ocean while coming to America, in 1825, and John in Sheridan, New York.

Lewis A. Burroughs, born April 18, 1820.

Jane M. McConnel, born April 25, 1824, died August 29, 1870.

Lewis A. Burroughs and Jane M. McConnel married Oct. 12, 1843.

Their children born in Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio, were:

Jacob Wm., born July 14, 1844, died March 16, 1855.

Lewis Amos, born July 15, 1848, died November 23, 1848.

Ellen Jane, born July 15, 1850.

Loyd L., born June 20, 1852.

Matilda Ann, born May 5, 1854.

Catharine Deette, born June 28, 1856.

Florence Nightingale, born March 8, 1859.

Cora Ida, born August 20, 1861.

Harriet Belle, born March 8, 1866. Not married.

Clark C. Loveland, born November 4, 1824, died of cholera at Vincennes, Indiana, August 23, 1852.

Matilda S. Tyler, born March 9, 1828.

Clark C. Loveland and Matilda S. Tyler married April 4, 1850.

Lewis A. Burroughs and Matilda S. Tyler Loveland married May 12, 1873.

Emery A. Woods, born August 1, 1849.

Ellen J. Burroughs, born July 15, 1850.

Emery A. Woods and Ellen J. Burroughs married Dec. 3, 1873.

Their children, were:

Elma M., born in Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio, August 25 1874, died January 31, 1877.

Willie, born in Hiram, August 20, 1879.

Walter, born in Garrettsville, Dec. 24, 1884.

Loyd L. Burroughs, born June 20, 1852.

Hannah Conner, born May 9, 1856.

Loyd L. Burroughs and Hannah Conner married Sept. 5, 1874.

They had one child, a son, Ernest Burroughs, born in Hiram, Portage Co., O., November 12, 1876.

Hyman F. Burgess, born April 5, 1850.

Anna M. Burroughs, born May 5, 1854.

Hyman F. Burgess and Anna M. Burroughs, married August 12, 1877.

Their children born in Parkman, Geauga Co., Ohio, were:

Norman A., born June 21, 1879.

Lewis A., born August 6, 1880.

Belle S., born September 19, 1881.

John H., born August 2, 1884.

Timothy Fox, born March 25, 1850.

Catharine D. Burroughs, born June 28, 1856, died June 1, 1886.

Timothy Fox and Catharine D. Burroughs married Sept. 15, 1878.

Their children born in Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio, were:

Louie, born June 29, 1879, died December 28, 1882.

Lent, born February 13, 1881.

Elton, born April 7, 1884.

One little incident in the child life of Elton Fox is too good to be lost and I insert it here. Timothy Fox had told his children that their mother's mother was born in Ireland and brought to this country when young. In the winter of '92-3, Frank Bartholomew taught school in the district where Timothy Fox's children attended school. The teacher was telling the children the characteristics of the people of the different nations of the earth, and when he came to the Irish he spoke disparagingly of them as being given to drinking and fighting, when Elton sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "The Irish aint all bad for my grandmother was a full-blooded Irishman."

Fred N. Barber, born February 5, 1857.

Florence N. Burroughs, born March 8, 1859.

Fred N. Barber and Florence N. Burroughs married January 11, 1879. They have no children.

Miles Tuttle Jr., born February 26, 1861.

Cora I. Burroughs born August 20, 1861.

Miles Tuttle Jr. and Cora I. Burroughs married August 20, 1884.

Mrs. Cora I. Tuttle died January 29, 1888.

Miles Tuttle Jr., died January 31, 1888.

They died of diphtheria and left a male child born in Shalersville, Portage Co., Ohio, January 13, 1888, which was adopted by Miles Tuttle senior, and wife, and named by them Plymouth M. Tuttle.

In the early part of my labors I expected to contribute my MS. to be published in a book, to contain genealogies of the entire Burroughs name in America. The death of some of my co-laborers, the apathy of some families, and my age and infirmities, admonish me to close and publish my own line, hoping that more able hands will take up the work and carry it to completion. I have much in fragmentary MS. that would help others in their lines of genealogy. With faith that the power which brought me into, and has led and sustained me through a somewhat eventful life, will continue his watchful care in my last change, my work is now closed and submitted.

LEWIS AMOS BURROUGHS.

P. O. address, Garrettsville, Portage Co., Ohio.











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